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CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Weekly Bulletin

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Vol. I, No. 35 OCTOBER 14, 1922 GUY P. JONES Editor

IF IMMUNIZED, DOGS NEED NOT BE MUZZLED.

The regulations for the control of rabies were amended by the State Board of Health at its regular meeting, held in Sacramento, October 7th. Under the new ruling, all dogs which have been immunized or vaccinated with anti-rabic virus are exempted from quarantine or muzzling, under the enforcement of the act to prevent the introduction and spread of rabies. The amendment reads as follows:

> Rule 7*a*. "All dogs shall be exempted from quarantine or muzzling which have been immunized or vaccinated with anti-rabic virus approved by the State Board of Health, within one year and the owners of such dogs have filed with the Health Officer a certificate of vaccination or immunization made out by a duly licensed veterinarian or physician.
>
> The Health Officer may issue to owners of immunized dogs, upon receipt of the aforesaid certificate, a numbered tag bearing a legend giving the year issued, and giving the information that the dog wearing same has been immunized. This tag shall be firmly attached to the collar, and said collar shall be worn by said immunized or vaccinated dog at all times except when in strict confinement."

ANTI-VIVISECTION FIGHT ON.

An initiative measure which would prohibit animal experimentation will appear on the ballot again next month. Chester Rowell, in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, has very tersely summed up some of the important activities that would be curtailed or exterminated should the anti-vivisection measure pass. Mr. Rowell says:

"Sometimes you can't believe even when you see them—pre-Volsteadian pink monkeys, for instance. Well, would you believe your eyes if you read on the California ballot a law to prohibit the use of canary birds to test mine gas, as was done at the Argonaut mine?

Credible or incredible, it was there; and unless you do believe your eyes when you read it, and vote against it, just this preposterous prohibition will soon be a law of California. Then there will be no way to test the safety of mine air except to go in yourself and see if you drop dead. For on no account *under the miscalled 'anti-vivisection' initiative, must such tests be performed on 'any living creature lower than man.'*

Other features of the proposed measure *are almost equally beyond belief*. It is a bill not against cruelty, *but against science*. In plain words *it expressly authorizes painful operations, without anaesthetic, if the purpose is the convenience of farmers,* but it prohibits the same operations, even under anaesthetic, without pain, if the purpose is the advancement of knowledge. You may poison a rat to get rid of it, but not to test a drug or to find out whether food products have become unsafe. No experiments may be performed by the minority agricultural investigators to propagate fungous diseases for the control of orchard pests, and all the work against hog cholera, anthrax and other livestock diseases must stop.

The farmer may dehorn or castrate cattle, painfully, to save himself trouble, but Professor Loeb must not change the salt-content in the sea-urchin tank to delve further into the mystery of life. Animals may be killed for food, but not for the advancement of knowledge. Cows may not be tested for tuberculosis, if the purpose is to protect the lives of babies, though they may be treated for it, if the purpose is to benefit the cows themselves. The botulinus investigations, to establish the safety and marketability of California canned goods, must stop. We may poison our customers, but not a laboratory guinea pig. Diphtheria antitoxin and smallpox vaccine may not be made in California, and if imported from elsewhere they may not be tested here. Hydrophobia may not be treated at all; if you are bitten by a mad dog you must die, since to save you would cost the life of a rabbit.

All these things are prohibited 'with or without anaesthetic,' if for scientific purposes, while very painful operations, without anaesthetic, are expressly authorized for other purposes. More than 99 per cent of the pain now inflicted on animals is authorized to continue, while scientific investigations, more than 99 per cent of which are painless, are prohibited.

Unless California is henceforth to be *omitted from the advancement of human knowledge; unless the scientific departments of its universities are to close;* unless the precautions for the control of epidemics and the relief of the ailing now universal among civilized manhood are to be excluded from California; unless our livestock industry is to be destroyed, our fruit crops blasted and our cannery industry bankrupted; unless even our mines are not to be made safe—this, the maddest measure which even fanaticism has yet devised, must be kept from the statute books of California."

* * *

" 'TIP TOP' COULDN'T FEEL BETTER."

This is the reply we all like to hear and all like to be able to say in reply to that oft repeated, yet never too old query "Good morning! How are you today?"

To get well when we have been sick is good, and one possibly appreciates health all the more after an illness; but, to keep well is far better, and far easier!

Sickness, everyone is agreed, has its causes. but what seems hard for the average person to appreciate, is the seriousness of apparently trivial and inconsequential causes of sickness.

We can not all know all the causes of disease in its many forms, but we all know, or can know, of some of the more common causes, and how to avoid them. We should not let the fact that a cause of illness is easy to avoid deter us from avoiding it. Not only be well but keep well!—Minnesota Health Journal.

Each child educated is another man gained. —Victor Hugo.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR SMALL UNITS.*

By C. G. Gillespie, Berkeley,

Sanitary Engineer, formerly Director Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, California State Board of Health.

The term "small units" is construed to mean not towns but country places. It includes rural or unsewered suburban homes, schools, institutions and hospitals where, as a rule, the sanitary problems fall directly on the premises, and specific technical instruction is so much of an item that it is seldom obtained. Sanitary officers will recognize in the term the source of much of their work, often perplexing.

Sanitary engineering problems of cities and towns are thought of as numerous but as a matter of fact these "small unit" problems outnumber those in cities and towns fully a thousand to one and, in California, they concern nearly a half million families. This paper will, of course, confine itself to the sanitary aspects of the problems. It can, however, hardly hope to do more than unify to some extent, and therefore to promote thought and practice in this growing adjunct of country life.

Water Supply.

Wells, springs and surface waters afford the source of practically all water supplies in California, rural and urban.

Wells. For various good reasons well supplies easily predominate in country places. From the sanitary standpoint a shallow well is one drawing on "surface water" and is usually not over 25 feet deep. A deep well would exceed 25 feet in depth and penetrate formations more or less impervious before tapping the subterranean supply.

Taken as a group the percentage of unsafe or contaminated wells is very high. In a compilation of several hundred analyses of well waters, by the State Board of Health, some years ago over 50 per cent showed serious contamination.

Pollution of wells may be underground in its origin or, what is more likely, direct and visible at or near the top of well. Of the two sources that from underground is, on the whole, the least pronounced. Seeking a hidden source of contamination has undoubtedly detracted from the plainly visible pollution at the mouth of the well, which really accounts for most of the ill results of well analyses. The flow of water underground is ordinarily very slow, varying from a few feet to several hundred feet per day, under conditions of porous or cavern-like formation. Shallow wells in coarse or stone strata usually give high yield and low draw-down but they are apt to draw to themselves a distant pollution, while wells in soil or sand formations are most apt to secure the benefits of filtration through the sand.

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*Read at Annual Conference of California Health Officers, Stanford University, Palo Alto, September 19-21, 1922.

To escape the dangers of underground pollution, especially through fissures in rock or in porous gravel layers, and to a large extent, the direct surface pollution, wells should be placed up-hill from sewers, privies, cesspools, corrals, yards and sloppy areas. Within suburban areas it is practically impossible to preserve the safety of well waters. They are exposed to so many sources of pollution that they demand quite as strict observation as any public supply, and this is manifestly impracticable. It will be noted that as a rule most suburbs very wisely obtain a community water supply early in their congestion.

The common well casing used is lapped and riveted sheet metal. When old and corroded it allows leakage from the outside through holes rusted in the casing. Even in new casing rivets are frequently omitted and distinct streams of outside surface water flow through. The use of screwed pipe as a well casing, while fairly common because of its ruggedness, should bv all means be encouraged because of its sanitary advantages.

At the top of the well it is essential that all puddle water, pump drippage and dirt tracked to the vicinity be excluded. The best construction with this end in view is extension of the pipe casing or curb above ground fully six inches, and covering the well tightly with a concrete, metal or one-piece wood cover through which any piping should be tightly fitted. Surrounding the well there should be a concrete slab several feet wide draining away from the well. Dug wells should always have water-tight roof and side construction reaching to the source of the best underground flow.

The pumping or lifting facilities mav frequently explain contamination. The rope and bucket arrangement is an avenue of pollution. So also is a pump requiring priming. In faulty wells the priming water falls back into the well with other drippage.

In quality well waters are normally clear, cold and hard. They are sometimes saline and may contain dissolved iron or manganese. Granitic or sandstone formations yield the softest and least mineralized well waters. Limestone and highly mineralized regions yield highly mineralized waters.

Hard or manganese waters are especially troublesome in choking the boiler and pipe system. Such waters can be redeemed but the expense is somewhat too great for most families. Saline waters are unpalatable and are irredeemable except by distillation. Chilling a saline water reduces the saline flavor. Waters containing color are usually indicative of iron. This element is troublesome in the laundry and may be offensive to taste and in appearance. Iron is usually removable by aeration and subsequent settling or filtration. Hydrogen sulphide odors and tastes are quickly removed by aeration. In fact, except for the saline waters, there are few that cannot be made to respond to the highly developed art of water purification, as known today, and frequently the investment for redemption pays for itself.

Different water-bearing strata behave differently in flow and chemical characteristics. A well-borer experienced in a certain region usually has little trouble deciding what strata is best for adequate supply but to determine the best water chemically or bacteriologically is beyond his scope. It is rare to find a well, even for public use, perforated or terminated scientifically on the showing of analyses made as the well is constructed. Yet in the satisfaction of having the softest water available and avoiding later troubles with pipe clogging such analyses are very worth while.

Bacteriological analyses are of no value whatever during or even a month after construction on account of residual contamination. Hence it is highly expedient to pay close attention to the details of construction as affecting the exclusion of polluting substances, while the well is being built. Samples of water from used wells are examined gratuitously for evidence of pollution by the State Board of Health, but only when a good purpose is to be served. It is quite useless to make such analyses while evident faults exist about the well. Even with negative laboratory findings the fact remains that there is potential contamination which may at any time become serious.

Springs. Springs are merely underground waters outcropping with some impervious strata which deflects their downward travel. Surface evidence of outcropping with spots of verdure, and a knowledge of underground dips, valleys and tributary watershed of the underground impervious strata are useful in locating a spring supply. In their sanitary and mineral aspects spring-waters are similar to well-waters. The most common sanitary fault is an unclean condition at the outlet. This can often be improved by constructing underground tile collectors back from the face and leading them to a concrete vault.

Surface Water. In some large and prosperous sections of the state, for example Imperial Valley, the Sierra foothills and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the only source of supply lies in the river, creek and ditch waters. These are distinctly surface waters. They always contain a heavy pollution, are usually muddy and taste poorly on account of moss and vegetable growth. Minerally they are excellent and with filtration they become the best of waters.

Their filtration is entirely feasible to any household. The ordinary arrangement of works consists of (1) a pumping works, (2) an upper settling and storage tank holding the water used between pumpings, (3) a tank just below being the filter itself. The filter should be large enough that it need not filter faster than 10 gallons per square foot per day. Thus a 6-foot diameter tank would yield 250 gallons of filtered water per day—enough for the ordinary family. The filter tank is equipped with a ball cock and float feed so that water is admitted from the upper tank as needed, and with an orifice regulation on the outlet to maintain uniform filtration. The filter media must be a carefully selected medium—fine sand, 2 to 3 feet thick supported by a graded gravel layer. (4) A storage or service tank beneath the filter to hold a supply of filtered water. The orifice regulation for the filter is in this tank and is designed to close when the tank fills or the upper tank empties. The whole works are simple to construct and to operate but they require expert design.

Storage. Many good rural water supplies become foul by careless storage in open tanks. Simply covering such tanks and keeping the water in the dark will prevent the moss growths and keep the water sweet and clean.

Cross-connections. Cross-connections between a pure drinking supply and an impure irrigation or fire protection supply are dangerous and in most states are forbidden.

Disinfection. Disinfection of rural supplies is primarily an emergency measure, at best unsatisfactory by reason of the difficulties of regulating the small amount of chemical to the amount of water so as to remain within the narrow margin where disinfection is obtained without imparting a taste. Where disinfection is apparently prescribed it is likely that what is really needed is the removal of the source of pollution, a new supply or water filtration.

Chloride of lime purchased in one-pound cans is a convenient disinfectant. On acount of deterioration cans remaining open to the air for a couple of weeks should be discarded. A one-pound can should disinfect 150,000 gallons of moderately polluted clear water or 75,000 gallons of badly polluted colored water. For smaller volumes it is convenient to prepare in a quart or gallon glass jar enough solution of the chemical to last a week and use the proper proportion of the contents each time. For example, a family using 250 gallons each day would use 1750 gallons each week. If badly polluted this would require one-fortieth of the contents of a one-pound can. This one-fortieth of a pound or two-fifths of an ounce would then be dissolved in the jar and one-seventh of the contents stirred into each 250 gallons of water. The solution will not hold its strength longer than one week.

Sewage Disposal.

In spite of his broad acreage seldom does the rural dweller choose the site for his home with respect to the ease of sewage disposal. The sewage disposal usually advocated for rural needs is that by subsurface disposal. For success the method requires: (1) a porous, well-drained soil, (2) a fall of the ground from the dwelling to the tank of at least 6 inches per 100 feet, (3) a location of disposal plot below wells and water supplies, (4) for other than cesspool disposal, an area ranging from 100 to 400 square feet per person depending on soil imperviousness.

Difficult Sewage Disposal. In the wet and heaviest adobe soils or wherever rain water is observed to require days to drain away it is a serious question whether the ordinary householder is justified in having a complete plumbing system in his home. Certainly he should not be guided alone by the general instructions issued on the subject but should consult the State Board of Health or secure the opinions of those who have had experience in similar conditions of soil and sewage flow. The least insanitary system under these conditions would probably limit the use of the sewer system to the slops, lavatory, bath and laundry waste and use a chemical closet in place of the water flushed toilet, since this is the source of waste which is most dangerous in a poorly working sewer system.

Sewer Wells. Disposal by dilution in water courses, dry or flowing, or in "sewer wells" is, as it should be, contrary to law. Throughout the state however there is considerable undetected sewer well construction by well borers ignorant of the law and of the sanitary dangers. The method is particularly vicious. These wells are bored to gravel, and the more porous the gravel is, apparently the more successful the well. What is forgotten is that in the porous gravel the sewage travels great distances and pollutes all surrounding water wells. In an investigation by Dr. G. L. Long, Health Officer of Fresno County, and Wm. L. Scales, his deputy, it was clearly demonstrated that sewer wells in so fine a media as "pea-gravel" polluted wells 1000 feet away.

Institutional Sewage Disposal. Where soil and area are suited subsurface disposal methods are applicable to populations as large as 200 persons. However as larger and more continuous and dangerous sewage flows are encountered the wisdom of using high grade treatment works with stone or sand filters or both, for the biologic redemption of tank effluents becomes more pronounced and the whole matter should be handled by one experienced in the field of sewage disposal. Under expert advice the sewage may be made as inoffensive and harmless as a clean ditch water.

Subsurface Disposal. A subsurface disposal system comprises: (1) a house sewer, properly vented at the building, (2) a septic tank for retaining the grease and sewage solids, (3) a disposal field provided with a system or ramification of underground tile, or other channel arrangement, from which the sewage may seep away slowly into the soil.

The house sewer should be not less than 4 inches and preferably 6 inches in diameter, laid straight as possible on an even slope of at least 6 inches per 100 feet, as far as the septic tank. In flat topography the septic tank, being tightly covered, may be near the dwelling and the sewer from the tank to the disposal field laid nearly flat. Sewers near trees should be a lead-jointed soil pipe.

Good designs for the septic tank may be obtained from the State Board of Health. In general the main features are a rectangular shape, at least 4 feet deep below the sewer and the roof or cover 18 inches above, a capacity at least equal to the day's flow of sewage, liberal grease and scum baffles at either end, extending approximately to mid-depth and a tight cover to exclude flies and confine smells. In concrete construction it is wise to leave a manhole opening in the roof for cleaning purposes, as every few years the tank will have become filled with solids. Cleaning it out restores its usefulness. Cleaning is indicated as necessary when settleable solids and bits of paper appear in the effluent.

Where initial economy is an item wood construction, not necessarily tight, except for the roof, may be employed.

The function of the septic tank is merely to relieve the disposal area of a considerable amount of greasy and solid particles which otherwise choke it quickly. Bacterially the effluent is decidedly unsafe. Chemically it is more obnoxious than before. Claims of disease-free and of pure septic tank effluents are unwarranted and dangerous utterances.

Subsurface Distribution. Of far greater importance is the disposal field and its distribution facilities. In the soil to which sewage is applied there occurs first a seeping away of the liquid, and secondly a humification of the sewage slime, strained out by the soil. The humification process is brought about by the bacteria that abound in the surface soil or "humus" of the earth.

There must, therefore, be no overloading of the soil in any particular or the humus-forming bacteria being of a type requiring air, become smothered. Stagnant, sour or odorous soil conditions mean the destruction of the humus-forming bacteria. Their reestablishment is a slow process.

Intermittency in sewage flow which allows air to fill the soil has a wholesome effect in the process. For this reason works of this type usually work best in schools or homes, where there is a complete cessation of sewage flow at night. They do not work well where for any reason sewage is arriving at the disposal field all the time. Weekly rest periods of portions of the disposal field in turn greatly prolongs its efficiency.

Where these conditions are satisfied the system is workable for years. Where they are not met the field will soon choke up and become a failure.

The distributors must be laid close to the surface, say not over 2 feet deep. They may be drain tile or an inverted wooden V-shaped trough, if wood is more convenient.

Tight soils require small distributors of greater length than do porous soils.

The range may be from 2-inch tile in tight soils to 6-inch tile or equivalent in a loose soil. Their length should be established on the principle that the tile must be capable of retaining the sewage which does not seep away during the day. The holding volume of the tile should range from the entire daily sewage flow for tight soils down to say one-fourth of this for loose soils. Thus a family sewage flow of 250 gallons per day would require 500 feet of 2-inch tile in a tight soil or 150 feet of 4-inch tile in a loose soil.

The individual lines should be as nearly flat and level as possible so as to load each one evenly. Their length should not exceed 100 feet and the spacing not less than 4 feet. The lines should be surrounded by a thin layer of gravel or stone, and soil excluded from the joints.

For the sake of better control of rest periods for the lines a shut-off box should be installed at the head of the lines with arrangements to completely shut any line out of commission. This same box serves to inspect the septic tank effluent and determine when the tank needs cleaning.

Cost of Sewage Disposal. For the ordinary family of five persons complete sewage disposal will cost around $175, divided as follows:

Concrete materials	$40 00
Lumber	10 00
200 feet 6-inch sewer	50 00
150 feet 4-inch tile	20 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
Total materials	$125 00
Labor	50 00
Total complete	$175 00

By the use of a wooden septic tank and wooden distributing channels the initial cost can be considerably reduced but the renewal expense is greater.

In institutional plants the costs will vary considerably. Recent bids for an exceptionally complete works for sewage treatment at the Community Hospital of San Mateo County, for which the writer was engineer, were $12,000, or about $60 per person. So that between the limits of $35 and $60 per person it may be quite safely stated that good sewage disposal for small units is possible.

Comprehensive sewer systems and complete disposal for cities and towns amounts to from $20 to $30 per person. Disposal alone will not exceed $10 per person.

Ordinarily, therefore, areas at all densely built up will find it most economical and far less troublesome to attack the problem in a wholesale way rather than individually.

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Vacation Diseases Lead to School Epidemics.

The schools will soon be open. Teachers, parents, and children should know that wherever many children gather together the danger is greatest from measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria. At this season it is very important for mothers and fathers to work with the local health officer and family physician in trying to discover and isolate cases of these childhood diseases. It is particularly important to do this in any family where some child will soon be starting off to school. Then the school when it opens will not become the center for spreading an epidemic of some contagious disease through the community.

A case of scarlet fever can remain contagious two months or more, especially if there is a running ear or nose. Scarlet fever may be so mild that there is no rash but still it may be contagious. Diphtheria may be carried by a healthy school child to his classmates if a younger brother or sister recently has had it in the home. Therefore, just now as schools are about to open, health officers, doctors, parents, teachers and children should be especially watchful.

The schools are the healthiest places for children if we all will do our best to keep out of school any child who may scatter contagious disease. Remember that mild and undiscovered cases of scarlet fever can be contagious. Remember that a healthy brother or sister can carry diphtheria to a school and "pepper" it among his playmates there if he comes from a home where there is a case of that disease. If you have any suspicion that you may have had a contagious or childhood disease in your family during the summer vacation, be sure to consult your family physician or your local health officer about it before the schools open.—New York State Department of Health.

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"The great business of life is to be, to do, to do without, and to depart."—Morley.

**"The childhood shows the man,
As morning shows the day." —Milton.**

**Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.
—Pope.**

JOINT STATEMENT OF RAY LYMAN WILBUR, PRESIDENT OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY, AND DAVID P. BARROWS, PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, WARNING VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA AGAINST CHIROPRACTIC AND OSTEOPATHIC BILLS.

The principal function of the university is to set educational standards. The University of California and Stanford University have endeavored to maintain their professional schools on a basis that would be recognized throughout the United States and the world. This is particularly true in regard to the schools of medicine. Since public health is our most precious possession and the study of medicine is difficult and must be based upon a broad knowledge of fundamental science, we are demanding of our medical students that they undergo a longer training than that of any other profession. Even with the seven or eight years of university work required we are finding it difficult to find time to give the thorough training necessary. The universities are devoting large sums of money to the education of medical students. We feel that this is imperatively necessary in order to maintain standards and to protect the public health. We feel that any measure that permits men and women with low educational qualifications to enter the field of the practice of medicine is prejudicial to the interests of our own students and alumni and harmful to the public. The present initiative measures in regard to chiropractic, No. 16, and osteopathy, No. 20, would, if they became laws, bring about a very definite lowering of educational standards and in effect would vote a medical education to a very considerable group. Under the present law of the state it is possible for any prepared individual who is trained in the fundamental sciences to pass examination and practice osteopathy, chiropractics, or other forms of drugless healing. At the same time practitioners of medicine and surgery must pass a rigid examination. We feel that the present law gives full scope to the practice of various methods of treatment upon a basis that protects the public. We consider it our duty as heads of institutions of higher learning to thus call to the attention of the citizens of the state the importance of maintaining satisfactory standards in medical education.

(Signed) RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
President Stanford University.

(Signed) DAVID P. BARROWS,
President University of California.

COMFORT STATIONS A MATTER OF HEALTH AND COMFORT.

The closing of a vast number of saloons by the operation of the eighteenth amendment has eliminated a large amount of drunkenness and crime, but with them there departed the more or less savory free lunch and the exceedingly convenient "comfort stations." Americans who have seen such stations universally present in Europe in villages, towns and cities have wondered at their scarcity in this country. During recent years, however, there has developed a recognition of the need of "comfort stations," and they have been provided here and there; but they are by no means as universal as they should be. From a public health point of view the necessity for such facilities is well known. Practically, however, their provision is not so much a medical as a plumbing problem. "Domestic Engineering," a periodical devoted to the plumbing trade, features the subject of "comfort stations" in its current issue. A survey has been made of the facilities for this purpose in 120 American cities. Forty-four per cent of these cities lack suitable facilities. Research has been made on cost of installation and operation, on various types of devices to be utilized, and on methods of conducting these stations. In many instances the saloon "station" was a makeshift—insanitary, filthy, often obscene. The modern municipal comfort station is a clean, sanitary, commodious, even beautiful structure. Wisconsin, we are informed, has passed a state law, affecting more than 400 municipalities, making the provision of comfort stations compulsory. Physicians, knowing their importance, both for comfort and for health, will welcome progress of this character.—*Journal American Medical Association.*

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While meagre phthisis gives a silent blow,
Her strokes are sure, but her advances slow.
No loud alarms nor fierce assaults are shown.
She starves the fortress first, then takes the town. —Garth.

Where the city of the healthiest father stands,
Where the city of the best-bodied mother stands,
There the great city stands.—Walt Whitman.

Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children.—Woodrow Wilson.

MORBIDITY.

Smallpox.

Only four cases of smallpox have been reported to date for last week, Glendale 1, Livermore 2 and Los Angeles County 1.

Typhoid Fever.

Nineteen cases of typhoid fever have been reported to date for last week, from the following localities: Berkeley 2, Fort Bragg 1, Fresno County 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 4, Ontario 2, Pomona 1, San Francisco 3, San Joaquin County 2, San Luis Obispo County 1, San Mateo 1.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of poliomyelitis were reported to date for last week, one case each from Fresno County, Fresno and Los Angeles County.

Epidemic Encephalitis.

Dinuba reported one case of epidemic encephalitis last week. No other cases have been reported to date.

* * *

Statistics show that three times as many persons go insane in time of war as in time of peace.

A sick community is a poor community and a bad neighbor.
HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX
BERI-BERI
BOTULISM
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)
CHICKENPOX
CHOLERA, ASIATIC
DENGUE
DIPHTHERIA
DYSENTERY
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)
ERYSIPELAS
FLUKES
FOOD POISONING
GERMAN MEASLES
GLANDERS
GONOCOCCUS INFECTION*
HOOKWORM
INFLUENZA
JAUNDICE, INFECTIOUS
LEPROSY
MALARIA
MEASLES
MUMPS
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
PARATYPHOID FEVER
PELLAGRA
PLAGUE
PNEUMONIA
POLIOMYELITIS
RABIES
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) FEVER
SCARLET FEVER
SMALLPOX
SYPHILIS*
TETANUS
TRACHOMA
TUBERCULOSIS
TYPHOID FEVER
TYPHUS FEVER
WHOOPING COUGH
YELLOW FEVER

***Reported by office number. Name and address not required.**

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)
CHOLERA, ASIATIC
DIPHTHERIA
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)
LEPROSY
PLAGUE
POLIOMYELITIS
SCARLET FEVER
SMALLPOX
TYPHOID FEVER
TYPHUS FEVER
YELLOW FEVER

Section 16. Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT.

Disease	1922				1921			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Oct 7 received by Oct. 10	Week ending			Reports for week ending Oct. 8 received by Oct. 12
	Sept. 16	Sept. 23	Sept. 30		Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	2	5	0	2	5	0	3
Chickenpox	32	34	27	20	43	22	35	25
Diphtheria	122	145	143	141	125	141	135	183
Dysentery (Bacillary)	3	6	1	2	6	0	3	2
Epidemic Encephalitis	3	2	1	1	2	0	3	7
Gonorrhoea	106	85	103	104	102	188	113	94
Influenza	6	16	14	27	9	10	6	7
Leprosy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	9	18	8	11	21	11	6	7
Measles	9	3	6	10	15	9	15	4
Mumps	10	19	25	19	44	37	44	44
Pneumonia	49	67	38	38	54	45	33	27
Poliomyelitis	0	3	2	3	16	16	18	5
Scarlet Fever	46	73	70	94	66	66	65	60
Smallpox	20	10	5	4	43	47	28	45
Syphilis	125	81	110	107	109	113	111	80
Tuberculosis	170	136	141	111	143	170	130	144
Typhoid Fever	36	37	32	19	19	32	30	24
Whooping Cough	37	35	32	21	42	30	34	26
	784	773	763	732	861	943	809	787

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